

THERE will be cloudy weather with probable rain in the prediction for tomorrow.

LAS VEGAS OPTIC

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WHAT will Las Vegas do for excitement when the battle picture's finished?

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CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY GROWS CONFIDENT

DEMANDS THAT UNITED STATES GRANT IT IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION

NEGOTIATIONS ARE ENDED

GENERAL CARRANZA LEAVES NOGALES, WHERE HE AND HALE CONFERRED

LOOKING FOR SUCCESS

CONSTITUTIONALISTS NO LONGER ANXIOUS TO HAVE ARMS ADMITTED FREELY

Nogales, Sonora, Mex., Nov. 19.—Negotiations between President Wilson's personal representative, William Bayard Hale, and General Carranza were broken off suddenly today. The constitutionalist leader prepared to leave for the interior with his staff and provisional cabinet.

Mr. Hale declined to say whether he would leave, nor would he confirm the termination of his dealings with General Carranza through Francisco Escudero, minister of exterior relations in the Carranza cabinet.

It was clear, however, that there had been a break in the dealings over the question put by the Washington government last Sunday and to which, it was asserted, the constitutionalists had failed to answer directly.

Ignacio Bonillas, minister of foreign affairs and communications in Carranza's provisional cabinet, called today on Mr. Hale at the American consulate. Immediately afterward Mr. Hale left for his hotel, on the American side. It was believed that Bonillas formally had ended the transactions in which he has been acting as confidential translator.

The first open disagreement occurred last night when Escudero announced that he had requested Mr. Hale to present formal credentials so that the conferences might become official. This, it was made clear today, was virtually a demand for full recognition of the revolutionary party before treating on the subjects under discussion.

The nature of the question which caused the disagreement was not clear. It was known, however, that it had arisen simultaneously with reports of many military successes of the revolutionists. This had tended to reinforce the spirit of Carranza's advisers to a point where admittedly they did not consider the right to import arms freely as important as previously.

It also was pointed out that the progress of the insurgents in Sinaloa, where the state capital was taken last week by General Obregon, would result soon in the taking of Mazatlan, an important seaport on the west coast; also the fall of Guaymas through the internal demoralization of the federal garrison which is expected at any time.

Minister Escudero announced at noon that he would not accompany Carranza south. He said that he had nothing to announce further than what he said last night in regard to the termination of the "informal negotiations." The departure of General Carranza, military and civil head of the revolutionary party, it was believed, would make impossible continuation of the negotiations, although Escudero said his position empowered him to receive overtures from Washington.

Hale evidently was waiting instructions from Washington as to whether he should leave the border or remain to conclude the dealing with Escudero.

General Carranza, with staff, will leave for the south at 2 p. m., it was announced today. Foreign Minister Escudero said he would announce before the train's departure what effect this would have upon the negotiations with President Wilson's envoy, William Bayard Hale. It was not made known whether Escudero and other members of the constitutional cabinet would accompany Carranza.

Following Minister Escudero's declaration last night that he had asked envoy Hale for his formal credentials, the announcement this morning was taken here to mean a virtual breaking off of exchanges with Washington.

It was stated that Carranza's manifesto regarding the internal and external affairs of Mexico would not be issued before his departure.

Carranza, when he left his provisional capital at Hermosillo more than two weeks ago, was not accompanied to Nogales by any troops. He will be accompanied south by his general staff and probably by the four members of his provisional cabinet.

President Wilson was a bitter foe of Carranza early today of the unexpected developments here. The matter, it was believed, would rest until late today on account of the slow transmission of messages by code between Washington and Hale, the president's personal spokesman here.

Situation Looks Hopeful

Washington, Nov. 19.—White House officials made no comment today on dispatches from Nogales saying the constitutionalists had asked William Bayard Hale for formal credentials before pursuing negotiations. Indications were that the parties would proceed slowly and that the point of presenting formal credentials, which might be construed as an act of recognition, would be delayed until Washington had more exact assurances of the purposes of the constitutionalists.

One official described the whole situation as merely "incubating."

Chairman Bacon of the senate foreign relations committee discussed the situation with the president, but declined to comment.

Officials described the situation, so far as it concerned the foreign governments, as highly encouraging, and there was some tendency to place more stress on favorable results of diplomatic pressure than parley with the constitutionalists.

Senator Sutherland of Utah, a republican of the committee, conferred with the president and said he fully supported the policy of not recognizing Huerta.

Fleet Gathers at Vera Cruz

Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Nov. 19.—The British cruiser squadron in West Indian waters last night received per-

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DEADLOCK OVER CURRENCY BILL

SENATE WORRIED AS TO WHAT TO DO WITH TWO COMMITTEE REPORTS

Washington, Nov. 19.—What to do with the two currency reform bills now being completed by the two factions of the senate banking committee has begun to give serious concern to senate leaders. Both bills, one representing the administration views, and the other the work of the republican committee members, said Senator Hitchcock, probably will be ready for the senate before the end of the week.

As the committee is evenly divided, there can be no formal report on the Glass bill, which passed the house, and neither of the new bills can be offered as a substitute with the endorsement of a majority of the committee. Both factions of the committee are anxious to obtain whatever advantage there is to be had before the senate, and it probably will be agreed to return the house bill without a report, and submit the two new bills simultaneously as amendments.

The draft of the bill by Senator Hitchcock and the five republicans was completed today and turned over to Charles A. Conant of New York for technical revision. The republicans said today they were making every effort to be ready to report to the senate tomorrow.

The administration democrats of the committee took up the question of refunding the two per cent bonds, but action was delayed. Two propositions were considered. Under one the government would redeem the bonds on which circulation is based and the circulation would be converted into treasury notes. Under the other the entire bond issue and circulation would be turned over to the proposed regional reserve banks.

PINCHOT BATTLES FOR NATIONAL CONTROL

FORMER FORESTER WINS EARLY SKIRMISH AT CONSERVATION CONGRESS

BURTON BACKS HIM UP

THE SENATOR SAYS STATE CONTROL OF WATER POWER IS DANGEROUS

MAY CAUSE A MONOPOLY

IT IS HIS BELIEF RESOURCES ARE AN ASSET OF THE ENTIRE NATION

Washington, Nov. 19.—Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, leading champion of government control of waterpower rights, called in the National Conservation congress today when he succeeded in forcing before the convention the minority report of the committee on waterpower rights.

With former Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher in the chair, former Secretary of War Stimson, who joined Mr. Pinchot in the minority report yesterday, moved for a suspension of the rules that the waterpower question might be discussed from the floor. Scores of delegates who favor the majority report, which would combine national with state control, with less restriction on waterpower grants, protested. Mr. Fisher ruled that the motion to suspend the rules was not debatable, and it was carried amid loud cheers.

Mr. Pinchot read the minority report and thereby opened the general debate. Senator Burton of Ohio championed the policy of strict national control of all water power rights, and urged the delegates not to get into an "unseemly squabble between state rights and national control."

"It is impossible," said Senator Burton, "that state control should adequately solve this great national problem. In this matter we are conducting no crusade against capital, but there must be a recognition of the danger of monopoly and a desire to provide for public welfare in the use of this great national asset."

Some delegates challenged the signature of Joseph N. Teal of Portland, Ore., to the minority report, asserting that Teal had written a letter to George F. Swain, chairman of the waterpower committee, expressing approval of the majority conclusions.

"Professor Swain told the convention, that judging from the letter he thought that the majority had a perfect right to take Teal with them at the time that letter to Professor Swain was written," returned Mr. Pinchot. "At that time Mr. Teal had not received the report of the minority. I sent Mr. Teal a copy of our report and yesterday received a telegram from him in which he said: 'I know you are right and I will back you up.' That message came to me several days after Mr. Teal's letter to Professor Swain."

Senator Shafter vigorously defended the views of the majority on the waterpower question. Senator Shafter urged the delegates to heed the words of the late Justice John M. Harlan, of the supreme court, whom he quoted: "National government for national affairs; state government for state affairs, and then there will follow a development great, indeed. That is the rock on which our government is founded."

Henry L. Stimson, replying, declared that in the suggestions of the minority, the federal government would not seek to thrust itself in advance of local authorities, but that there were many cases in which local control could not be exercised in which federal control could.

Senator Thomas urged that water power franchises be granted by the states, not for profit, but for control.

MEET IN SECRET SESSION

Trinidad, Col., Nov. 19.—Delegates attending the first annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-

men and Engineers were in secret session this morning, and planned to continue the sessions throughout the day. A joint session with the delegates representing the ladies' auxiliary was held during the lunch hour. A ball will be given tonight in honor of the visiting delegates. Election of officers will take place tomorrow.

STRIKE AFFECTS 150,000

New York, Nov. 19.—One hundred and fifty thousand clothing workers in New York city face idleness within 48 hours because of the strike of a single union, of 350 men.

The strikers are the cloth examiners and spongers. All cloth converted into clothing in New York passes through the hands of this union. The strikers demand an increase of wages averaging 15 per cent and a reduction of ten per cent in working hours.

BOMB IN EL PASO

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 19.—A crude bomb was found in the rear of the American Produce building in the heart of El Paso this morning. It was made of stone with a hole bored into it and two fuses attached. The fuses had not been lighted. It is believed they were made here for the rebels, in some of the Mexican huts close to the place where it was found, and dropped while being carried in the night.

SHIP ALTERS PLANS

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—The Maple Leaf freighter Santa Rosalia, which left here last night for England, with a crew of about 25 men, sent word by wireless today that she had turned back. No explanation was given, but gossip on the water front had it that there had been trouble with the crew when they were shipped, and news of a mutiny was expected.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S TRIAL IS COMMENCED

THE GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO BREAK UP AN ALLEGED MONOPOLY

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Hearings in the government and-trust suit against the American Telephone and Telegraph company opened here today before Special Examiner Miss Mary E. Bell. W. S. Vivian of Grand Rapids, Mich., secretary of the Independent Telephone association, testified. E. S. Pillsbury of San Francisco appeared as counsel for the defendants.

The government suit is directed particularly against the telephone and telegraph company's alleged control of the telephone service of four states, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. In these states, the government contends, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company have an absolute monopoly of the telephone business. The two concerns are subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, the government charges.

NERVES

Are precious, and they should not be subjected to strain that can be avoided. When your nerves go back on you your health is gone and to repair the damage will take a long time, if it is ever accomplished. Few things are more

NERVE RACKING

than an encounter with a crowd. No one can go through the rush that shoppers create in stores the few days before Christmas and escape without a grievous loss of nervous energy. Avoid that loss, that strain, by doing your

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY

15,000 PEOPLE WITNESS WAR SCENES

LAS VEGAS DECLARES HOLIDAY TO ASSIST IN FIELDING'S DRAMA

MANY VISITORS ARE HERE

SURROUNDING CITIES AND THE COUNTRY SEND MANY SIGHTSEERS

CLOUDS BUSY IN MORNING

WHEN THEY BROKE AWAY, HOWEVER, SUCCESSFUL WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED

Today all Las Vegas is a stage, and all its people merely players.

If anyone has doubted it perhaps he has not tried to buy something, or cash a check, or call a doctor—or the kiddies tried to go to school. Wednesday was a general holiday and everyone joined full-heartily into the fun and work of staging Romaine Fielding's mammoth five-reel motion picture spectacle, "The Golden God."

All the business houses, banks and schools closed and remained closed the greater portion of the day. The early morning trains emptied their hundreds of visitors and all day yesterday the people from all over the state, taking advantage of the railroad excursion, came to Las Vegas to see the production work on this photoplay masterpiece.

As early as 7 o'clock the troops of cavalry and artillery started for the aviation grounds north of the Plaza and all the thousands employed in the mob scenes assembled on Church street, which was the scene of the first engagements today.

The day was ideal for the work, after a few hours of cloudy weather in the morning, bright, clear and quiet and Aviator McMillen predicted that he would show Las Vegas some fine flying.

Major Liffeld in Command of Troops

The hundreds of troops, cavalry and artillery were under command of Major L. W. Liffeld, and fought with the full enthusiasm of real war, with blood streaming in their wake instead of theatrical paint. The wonderful control of the fighting men, the brilliant charges of the cavalry, the daring attacks of the infantry, and the ultra-sensational driving of the six-horse teams of cannon, all brought out warm praise for the commanding officer.

The hundred or more members of the Elks lodge who volunteered to assist in the mob scenes arrived at the battle grounds at 8 o'clock under command of ex-Governor Mills. The enthusiastic work of these untrained ones was largely responsible for the great success and daring obtained in the mob and battle scenes. Men who never do things half way, the Elks felt, it part of their duty to make Mr. Fielding's play a huge success, and plunged into the fray with all the enthusiasm of boys at a school house scrap.

It was a picturesque sight to see these most prominent citizens, men who represent the social and business activity of the city, men who go to their offices in motor cars, carriages and electric, plunging into the fight, beating back the soldiers with clubs, throwing bricks and rocks, firing their antiquated rifles, with hats gone, and clothes hanging in strings, fighting bitterly with the mob for the cause of motion pictures.

Crowds Jam the Streets

Early morning saw the first crowds gathering around the streets and alleys where the early morning battles were to be staged. They gathered on housetops for blocks around, boys climbed into trees, some into church steeples, seeking vantage points for witnessing the spectacle. It was estimated that 15,000 people witnessed the enormous scenes, in which 15,000 took part. The crowds were roped away, the battery of cameras recording the titanic struggle and dozens of mounted and foot officers kept the crowd in order. Automobiles and carriages were ordered parked several blocks away from the war zone and spectators were warned of the danger

from bombs, dynamite and rifle shots.

Story of "The Golden God"

The locale of Mr. Fielding's play is laid in 1950, when the climax of the world-old struggle between capital and labor reaches its culmination in the awakening of the sleeping giant, the people, and a titanic world-wide struggle between them and the armies controlled by the "Consolidated Industries" headed by "The Golden God," whose absolute strength, audacity and powerful mentality, have placed him upon the throne of gold, dictator of the world's industries.

Myton Power, a symbol name of "The Golden God," the role essayed by Romaine Fielding, meets an opposing force in Richin Manlove, an idealist and utopian who dreams of the freedom of the world. The uprising of the people against the tyrant, Gold, strikes its first blow and the people and the armies clash. The struggle of wills of the two men is visualized in the physical struggle of the masses.

Manlove, the dreamer, a journalist, is assigned to cover the revolution for his newspaper, and, seeing the sorrow of the people, decides to plead their cause with "The Golden God." Entering the sanctum of Power by force, he finds his life in the hands of the money king.

"The Golden God's" daughter, played by Miss Eleanor Mason, hears the struggle between Manlove and her father, sorrows for the masses, and, seeing the folly of her father's gold, and finding him about to be a murderer, points a revolver to his head as he attacks Manlove, with the statement: "If you take a human life—so will I."

Winning here the first battle in her fight for the people, she joins the ranks of the people and champions their cause, urging and leading them on into the jaws of the cannon of "The Golden God." The revolution spreads, "The Golden God," absolute commander, sends his troops, cannon and war aeroplanes to quell the uprising. Entering himself upon the firing line in his cannon-mounted war automobile, he finds his daughter leading the people against his armies, half dead, bleeding, struggling with the half dead, half starved mob, pleading, urging them on to battle, she meets him upon the field of life and death—and wins. Power, finding the folly of his golden throne, turns his forces from the field and

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PHYSICIAN SHOTS A BUSINESS MAN

DR. ELAM OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., SUSPECTED VICTIM'S LOVE FOR HIS WIFE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—Dr. William T. Elam of St. Joseph, Mo., was charged today with murder in the first degree after a coroner's inquest into the death yesterday of W. Putnam Cramer of Chicago, who was shot by Dr. Elam in a downtown hotel after a private detective engaged by the doctor had for several weeks followed Cramer and the doctor's wife.

John Torpey, a detective, testified that when he went to the room with Dr. Elam and found Cramer dead, the physician said:

"I bought an automatic pistol just before leaving St. Joseph and came down here to get Cramer."

Dr. Elam was not called to the stand. In a statement to the police the doctor showed intense remorse.

"I do not believe there was anything improper in the relations between Mr. Cramer and Mrs. Elam. If this affair develops wrongdoings on the part of my wife, I had rather be hanged."

LOOKS FOR A FIGHT

Paris, Nov. 19.—Lieutenant Torom, a Bulgarian army officer, after valiantly challenging Pierre Loti, the French novelist, and several Parisian journalists who had published anti-Bulgarian articles, finally succeeded today in finding an opponent in the well known writer and swordsman, Georges Bristow. The soldier and the writer met in a sword duel this morning, which ended in the discomfiture of the Bulgarian champion, who after receiving a severe wound to the breast during the high bout, abandoned the contest.

CREW OF BURNING VESSEL WERE BRAVE

CAPTAIN OF THE BALMES SPENT PRACTICALLY FIVE DAYS WITHOUT SLEEP

THE SAILORS WERE "GAME"

ALLOWED PASSENGERS TO BE TAKEN OFF BY ANOTHER SHIP; THEY REMAINED

GOT THE VESSEL TO PORT

MADE BERMUDA, WHERE THE CONFLAGRATION WAS EXTINGUISHED FROM PIER

New York, Nov. 19.—Three names stood out conspicuously in the stories of bravery told today when the Cunard liner Pannonia brought to port the passengers rescued from the burning Spanish steamer Balmes. Captain Juan Ruise of the Balmes spent practically five days without sleep while he and his men held the flames in check and guided their ship safely into the harbor of St. Georges, Bermuda.

Innocenzo Micharyls, the wireless operator on the Balmes, sent the messages that brought the Pannonia. Since there was only one other man on board who understood English, Micharyls was obliged to be on duty without rest to translate the messages received from the rescuing ship.

Nicholas Arborealis, a mechanic from the Canary Islands, was the man who led the men passengers into the blazing hold of the Balmes last Thursday after the crew were exhausted and ready to give up the fight. The passengers themselves first discovered the fire.

"Boys of us noticed smoke coming through the grating of our cabin," said Arborealis. "We told the officers. They opened hold No. 1 and the smoke that gushed up made them quickly close it again and batter it down. Then they cut six holes in the hatch and the deck and shoved the hose through."

The passengers from the Balmes numbered 71 men and 42 women and children. Most of them came from Cuba and all were bound for ports in Spain. They will be sent to their destination by an early boat. None of them seemed the worse for their experience.

"Keep your hatches tight shut, keep pumping in water and go ahead full speed," was the advice Captain Capper of the Pannonia wirelessly to the Balmes after the Pannonia came to the rescue last Wednesday afternoon. "I think they must have sat on the safety valve," said Captain Capper today, "for the Balmes on the run to Bermuda made at times eleven knots an hour."

It was not until the pumps of the Balmes became choked and Captain Ruise feared the fire would get the upper hand that he accepted the Pannonia's offer to take off his passengers.

"They came aboard like sacks of flour," said one of the Pannonia's officers.

"We had made every preparation. The decks were heaped with food and hot drinks. Most of the passengers were exhausted and many of the women were hysterical. We did not get them off a bit too soon, for just as the boats finished their last trip a squall broke and we did not see the Balmes again for three hours."

Captain Ruise of the Balmes sent the following message to Captain Capper of the Pannonia as the Cunard liner steamed out of the Bermuda harbor last Sunday morning on her voyage to New York:

"I wish I could meet you personally to thank you for all you have done for me. You are a gallant gentleman and I shall never forget you."

NO WYOMING STRIKE

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 19.—President A. C. Morgan, of District 22, United Mine Workers of America, today issued a signed statement that the organized coal miners of Wyoming, 8,000 in number, will not strike on account of the abatement of wages. The coal pits of Wyoming